

THE HERALD.
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OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wimpfens' Tanning Establishment. "COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

The **Consolidated**.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

BY ALFRED TENISON.

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward;
All in the valley of death
Bode the six hundred.
"Forward, the Light Brigade!" he said;
Charge for the guns!" he said;
Into the valley of death
Bode the six hundred.

"Forward, the Light Brigade!"

Was there a man dismay'd?
Not though the soldiers knew
Some one had blundered:

Their's not to make reply;
Their's not to reason why;
Their's but to do and die;
Into the valley of death
Bode the six hundred.

III.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them;
Volley'd and thunder'd;

Storm'd at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of hell
Rode the six hundred.

IV.

Flashed all their sabres bare,
Flashed as they went in air,
Sabring the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
All the world wondered.

Plunged in the battery-smoke
Right through the line they broke;
Cossack and Russian
Held off their stroke,
Killed 'd from their saddle'd.

Then they rode back, but not,
Not the six hundred.

V.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them;
Volley'd and thunder'd;

Storm'd at with shot and shell,
While horses and men fell,
They that had fought so well
Came thro' the jaws of death
Back from the mouth of hell,
All that were left of them,
Left of six hundred.

VI.

When can their glory fade?
Oh! the world they made!

All the world wonder'd,
Honor the charge they made,
Honor the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!

Communicated.

Ms. Editor:—In turning over the pages of an old album, the following lines arrested my attention, which I consider too good to be lost; therefore, I send you a copy for publication:

TO MR. STAHLE.

My mind may be celestial
inclined,
Your walk be worthy of imitation,
Your life be one of celebrity,
(Not that I think it preferable,
But because you do;)
And your happiness
Without alloy.

Still cherish your sublime taste
For solitude;—
Abstain from that of the parvenu,
And your reward will be health,
Happiness, and perpetual youth;
Gray hairs may deck your bower,
And age instill felicity;
But the fancies derived from solitude
Are evenew. Yrs., &c. —C.—
—Not for good, only eulogies.)

18—

THE **Consolidated**

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

48d Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861.

NO. 80.

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STIRRING WAR NEWS.

Skirmish at Fairfax Court-House—United States and Confederate Troops Killed—Prisoners Captured.

We copy the following from the Washington Sunday Chronicle:

On Saturday morning about three o'clock, skirmish took place at Fairfax Court-house, in which Lieut. Tompkins, U. S. cavalry, and his horse were shot down under him. Two of his men were killed. Twenty-seven of the enemy were killed, and five taken prisoners, who have been brought to this city.

The particulars are these.—Company B, 1st U. S. Cavalry, forty-seven privates, Lieut. Tompkins, commanding, with Second Lt. M. Gordon and Quartermaster Far-
ing. Assistant Quartermaster Clegg and Adjutant Frank, of the New York fifth, were reconnoitering near Fairfax Court-house, when they were fired upon by two pickets, one of whom they captured. The cavalry company then charged into the village from the north side, and were fired on from the Union hotel, (formerly kept by James Jackson, who killed Ellsworth.)

The man firing on them was rapidly shot down. The cavalry then charged down through the village's principal street, and were fired on from many houses, and from platoons behind fences. Having passed thus to the end of the village, they wheeled about and instantly charged back, and were then met by two companies, detached with a field piece. Turning them through a thick detachment in the rear, and the village, bringing with them five prisoners, and killing though the engagement twenty-seven men.

Two of the U. S. cavalry are killed, two are missing, and Assistant Quartermaster Clegg (of the New York fifth,) was wounded in the foot.

Lieut. Tompkins had two horses shot under him, the last one falling on his leg, injuring it slightly. The wounded are under the care of Drs. Hass and Roosa of the New York fifth.

Further particulars of the Affairs at Fairfax—Only One Confederate Killed—And another, June 1.—A loyal citizen of Washington, named Williams, who had been imprisoned for four days at Richmond recently as a spy, claimed to be at Fairfax Court-House last night.

From his statement it appears that the only one killed in the Confederate camp was Capt. John Q. Marr, of the Warrenton Rifles. He heard the Federal troops coming up to the end of the village, and wheeled about and instantly charged back, and were then met by two companies, detached with a field piece.

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The Confederates rushed out in madless and disorder and fired on the cavalry at random. The cavalry charged and having fired three volleys retreated. The Confederates pursued them some distance and subsequently returned to camp with two drums as prisoners, with their horses. Williams says he is certain the report of killing is a great exaggeration.

At roll-call this morning fifteen of the Confederates did not answer to their names, but their absence was accounted for by there being a number of pickets on duty. During the skirmish, messengers were sent to Centreville where there are two thousand South Carolina troops, it being supposed that the Dragoons were but the advanced guard of the grand army. Extra riflesmiths figured in the fight. The Colonel in command of the Confederates was wounded.

A heavy rain commenced falling here this evening. There are no anticipations of any attack in this quarter-to-night—the campaign for the present being confined to guerilla warfare.

Report of Lieut. Tolson.—Lieut. Tompkins, who is a graduate of West Point, and has seen service in Texas and California, makes the following statement in relation to the skirmish:

The picket guard consisted of three men. One was taken prisoner, and Lieut. Tompkins said he would hang him if he did not tell correctly the number of soldiers at Fairfax. He said there were about one hundred and fifty at the outside. He is one of the prisoners now at the navy yard.

The court house street turns at right angles to the road. As our men rode round the corner a squadron of cavalry was seen drawn up in fine lines across the street. A charge was sounded, and the line was broken, our men sweeping on. A company of infantry next appeared, driven up on a cross street. It was charged and broken. The dragoons turned and made a third charge, when they found a company of mounted riflemen guarding the only ones left from the street. They charged and broke them.

A brass six-pounder was operating at the end of the street, and the dragoons, seeing to be surprised, then lay down the face of a fence and galloped across the field till they struck a road which took them twenty-two miles to Virginia; thence they rode home.

During the whole time of their presence in the village there was constant fire from windows and doors. Doors would open time enough for the discharge of a musket and then close. The dragoons fired many shots into houses.

A skirmish at Arlington Mills—A Zouave killed.

Alexandria, June 1, 9 P. M.—The following are the particulars in regard to last night's doings on this side the Potomac.

Shortly before midnight a skirmish took place at Arlington Mills between a company of Zouaves and Capt. Roth's company of the Michigan volunteers, a company of negro volunteers. The Zouaves, after a sharp skirmish, retreated, when the Virginians attacked them. The federal troops drove them away, but in the conflict one Zouave was killed and one wounded.

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Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. A. DUNCAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-
west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg,
(Oct. 3, 1860.)

Edward B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and
promptly attend to all business entrusted
to him. He speaks the German language.—
Office at the same place, in South Baltimore
street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly
opposite Bauer & Beigler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office on door west
of Beigler's drug and book store, Chambersburg
street,) ATTORNEY AND COLLECTOR FOR
PAYNERS' PASSIONS. Fancy Laundry Wash-
pans, Back-pay suspended Checks, and
other claims against the United States, Wash-
ington, D. C., and American Claims in England,
Ireland, Scotland, and gold and silver foreign, and
highest prices given. Agents engaged in local
warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other
Western States. Apply to him personally
or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1860.

J. J. HERTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office in Baltimore street, nearly oppo-
site Faust's Stock Brothers' Store.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860.

J. C. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collec-
tions and all other business entrusted
to him. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by
Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.) Gettysburg, April 1, 1860.

Wm. B. McClellan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Mid-
dle street, one door west of the new
Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1860.

A. J. Cover,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend
to Collections and all other business en-
trusted to him. Office between Fauststocks
and Danzer & Ziegler's, Baltimore street,
Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1860.]

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
HIS office one door west of the
Lutheran church in
Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickering's
store, where those wishing to have any Dental
operation performed are respectfully invited to
call. Dentists—Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P.
Krauth, Dr. R. H. Baugher, D. D. Rev.
Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover.
Gettysburg, April 11, '63.

Adams County
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Incorporated March 18, 1851.
OFFICES.
President—George Swope.
Vice-President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David McNeary.
Executive Committee—President McCurdy, Jacob
King, Andrew Heitzelman, R. M. McCurdy, Those
Marshall, S. Fauststock, Wm. B. McClellan,
John Wilson, V. B. Buehler, Abiel P. Gitt
John Woldorf, H. A. Pickering, Abel T. Wright
John Horner, R. G. McCready, S. Russell, D. M. McCready, Andrew Polley, John Pickering, J. R.
Herb.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than three years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, and is now in a position to have a clear balance in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 P. M.
Sept. 27, 1860.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that his business is now conducted in his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHES, SPRING WAGONS, &c., of the best material and made by superior workmen. REPAIRING AND BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COIN TRAPES taken in exchange for work at market prices.

Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '60.

Watches, Jewelry,

AND SILVERWARE.—We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice.

All goods warranted as represented.

R. B. DANNER & ZIEGLER,
1622 Market St., South Side, Philadelphia.

Mar. 11, 1861. 3m.

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The undersigned will have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with a immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

IRON, including Edge Tools, of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Hammers, and Bows, Scales, Squares, Gages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Files, Horse-shoe Nails, etc., with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Fellows, Bows, Poles, Shats, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS.—Tampico, Brush and Cloth Money, Laces, Bindings, Pegs, Laces, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—general as-
sortment; also Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large as-
sortment of Kettles and Forks, Britannia, Albrat, and Silver Plate, and Tea Spoons, Can-
dlesticks, Waiters, Spoons, Knives, Tongs, Sa-
dous, Chamberlains, Kettles, Tubs, Tubs,
Glasses, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Howard Association,
PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Insti-
tution established by special Endowment,
for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed; a
set for Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and
especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual
Organs.

PHYSICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting
Surgeon, to all who come with a
description of their condition, (age, occu-
pation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme
poverty. Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spinae, Osteitis, and
other Disease of the Sexual Organs, and
of the Nervous System.

A full assortment of Forged and
Bolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Sheet,
and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap
as the cheapest.

IRONWORKS—a full and general assortment,
such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and
Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and
Sugar-molasses and Syrups, Coffee,
Spirits, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt,
Linen, Fish, and Spermaceti, Turpentine,
etc., etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and
oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost
every article in the Hardware, Coach, Findings,
Shoe, Finishing, House-Keeping, Blacksmith,
Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—
all of which they are determined to sell as low
as can be had at the house of the City.

JOHN B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine
cheese, now to be had at H. G. CAREY.

Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

GOOD NEWS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED!

1000 Chances to Make Money!

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF

WATCHES,
JEWELRY

AND

Silver-Plated Ware,
TO BE DISPOSED OF

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLANS

55,000 AGENTS WANTED!

All persons desirous of securing an Agency
in this

NEW ENTERPRISE

Should send on their names at once, enclosing
a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by
return of mail

A PREMIUM

CATALOGUE,

containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

RELATIVE TO THIS

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings,
direct all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

April 1, 1861.

1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received
a despatch that R. F. McILHENY has just
opened a complete assortment of HATS AND
CAPS, including the latest full style Silk,
Beads, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats—
HATS for Spring and Summer, of beautiful
style, and in various colors, and
CLOTHES, including Silk, Linen, and
Cotton, which for neatness of finish and quality
surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this
place—all of which will be sold at astonishingly
low prices for cash. ALSO, BOOTS AND
SHOES, including a full assortment of Ladies'
MOROCCO BOOTS, HASKINS, GAITERS and SLIPPERS;
GAITERS AND SLIPPERS AT 75 CENTS PER PAIR.
All want of goods in my line are
respectively invited to give me a call.

Come one! Come all!
And give me a friendly call,
For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices,
To overcome the unlooked for crisis.
April 22, 1861.

\$100,000 Guarantee.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND
WASHINGTIN ZINC.

BUCK LEAD.

100 pounds will cover as much surface, as 120
pounds of other White Lead.

BUCK LEAD.

Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as
durable as other leads.

BUCK LEAD.

Is whiter and more brilliant than any other
known White Lead.

BUCK LEAD.

Is superior to the best English White Lead for
soaps, &c., &c.

BUCK LEAD.

Every Bough Should Buck Lead.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC.

Is superior to any other Zinc in the world for
extreme whiteness and brilliancy.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC.

Is unrivaled for body or covering property, 50
pounds will do as much painting as 75 pounds of
other Zinc.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,

Has no equal for durability, it wears twice as
long as other Zinc.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers,
Tenn & Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale by DANNER & ZIEGLER. Gettysburg, Pa. [Apr. 10, 1860. 6m]

Still at Work!

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JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '60.

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed

his shop to South Baltimore street, a few

doors south of the Court House, where he will

always be happy to attend to the calls of his

customers. He is thankful for past favors, and

hopes to receive the continued custom of the

public.

Howard Association,
PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Insti-

tution established by special Endowment,

for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed; a

set for Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and

especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual
Organs.

PHYSICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting
Surgeon, to all who come with a

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VALUABLE REPORTS on Spinae, Osteitis, and
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of the Nervous System.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and
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every article in the Hardware, Coach, Findings,
Shoe, Finishing, House-Keeping, Blacksmith,
Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—
all of which they are determined to sell as low
as the cheapest.

JOHN B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine
cheese, now to be had at H. G. CAREY.

Gettysburg,

The *Advertiser* is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

Office is South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tanning Establishment. "COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

The Muse.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

BY ALFRED TENISON.

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of death,
Rode the six hundred.
"Forward, the Light Brigade!"
They rode into the valley of death
Rode the six hundred.

II.

"Forward, the Light Brigade!"
Was there a man dismay'd?
Not though the soldiers knew
Some one had blundered:
Their's not to make reply,
Their's not to reason why,
Their's but to do and die,
Into the valley of death
Rode the six hundred.

III.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of death,
Into the mouth of hell
Rode the six hundred.

IV.

Flashed all their sabres bare,
Lashed as they turned in air,
Subduing the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
All the world stood back.

Plunged in the battery-smoke
Right through the line they broke;
Cossack and Russian
Reb'd from the sabre stroke,
Shatter'd and sunder'd;
Then they rode back, but not,
Not the six hundred.

V.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them,
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
They that had fought so well
Came thro' the jaws of death
Back from the mouth of hell,
All that were left of them,
Left of six hundred.

VI.

When can their glory fade?
Oh the wild charge they made!
All the world wonder'd,
Honor the charge they made,
Honor the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!

Communicated.

Mr. FULTON.—In turning over the pages of an old album, the following lines arrested my attention, which I consider too good to be lost; therefore, I send you a copy for publication:

TO MISS.

May your mind be celestial
Inclined,
Your walk be worthy of imitation,
Your life be one of celebrity,
(Not that I think it preferable,
But because you do.)
And your happiness
Without alloy,
Still cherish your sublime taste
For solitude;
Abstain from that of the parvenu,
And your reward will be health,
Happiness and perpetual youth;
Grey hairs may deck your brow,
And age instill felicity;
But the fancies derived from solitude
Are ever new. Yrs., &c. — C. —
(Not for good, only elegantly.) 18.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year.

NO. 89.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861.

Who Saw the Steer?

The richest thing of the season, says the Newbury Herald, came off the other day in the neighborhood of the market. The greenest Jonathan imaginable, decked out in a slouched hat, a long blue frock, and a pair of cowhide shoes, as big as gondolas, with a huge whip under his arm, stalked into a billiard saloon, when half a dozen persons were improving the time in trundling round the ivories; and after recovering from his first surprise at the (to him) singular aspect of the room, inquired if any one had seen a stray steer; affirming that "the blasted critter got away as he had come through town with his drove father day, and hadn't seen nothing of him since." The blodds denied all knowledge of the animal in question and with much sly winkin' at each other, proceeded to condole with him on his loss in the most heart-felt manner. He watched the game with much interest, as he had evidently never seen or heard of anything of the kind before, and created much amusement by his demonstrations of applause when a good shot was made—"Jerusalem!" being a favorite ejaculation. At last he made bold to request the privilege of trying his skill when he set the crowd in a roar by an awkward movement. However, he gradually got his hand in and played as good as might be expected for a greenhorn. All hands now began to praise him, which so elated him that he actually began to think himself a second Philemon, and he offered to bet a dollar with his opponent, which, of course, he lost. The loss and the laugh so irritated him that he offered to play another game, and bet two dollars, which he pulled out of a big roll—seems his cattle sold well, and he was flush. This bet he also lost, as the tool might have known he would; mad as a March hare, he pulled out a fifty spot, the largest bill he had, and offered to bet that on another game. The crowd mustered round and raised money enough to cover it, and at this they went again; by some strange turn of luck green won. He now offered to put up the hundred, so they could now win back what they had lost, and fleece the fellow of his own roll besides. They sent for a famous player, who happened to have money enough to bet with, and another game was played, in which Jonathan bet and won. Another hundred was also raised and won; and it was not until he had blundered through a half dozen games, and by some unaccountable run of luck, won them all, drained the pockets of his opponent of about four hundred dollars, so that they soon began to pull a very large "minc." When every body was tired of playing, he pulled his flock over his head, took his whip under his arm, and walked quietly out to the door, knowing that there are a dozen girls inside, and knock or ring with an absolute certainty that in two minutes all their eyes will be upon him. It is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls and make a tour of the room, without stopping on their toes, is an achievement of which few boys can boast. If a boy can go so far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of the girls, and cut it short at each end, he may stand a chance to spend a pleasant evening, but let him not flatter himself that all the trials of the evening are over.

Then comes, at last, the breaking up—The dear girls don their hoods and put on their shawls, and look so mischievous and saucy, so unimpassive and independent, as if they didn't wish anybody to go home with them. Then comes the pinch, and the boy who has the most pluck goes to the prettiest girl in the room, his tongue clinging to the root of his mouth, and crooking out his elbow, stammering out the words, "shall I see you home?" She touches her finger to his arm, and they walk home as if she is within her own door, he struts home, and really thinks he has been, went and gone and done it.

Going with the Girls.

The entrance into society may be said to take place immediately after boyhood has passed away, yet the multitudes take the initiative before their beards are presentable. It is a great trial, either at a tender or tough age, for an overgrown boy to go to the door, knowing that there are a dozen girls inside, and knock or ring with an absolute certainty that in two minutes all their eyes will be upon him. It is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls and make a tour of the room, without stopping on their toes, is an achievement of which few boys can boast. If a boy can go so far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of the girls, and cut it short at each end, he may stand a chance to spend a pleasant evening, but let him not flatter himself that all the trials of the evening are over.

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A Consistent Union Officer

The New York *Herald* of Tuesday, contains the following incident:

The following incident, described to us by an eye witness, speaks for itself. Lieutenant Colonel —, an officer who did gallant service to his country in Mexico; but who now commands in the —— regiment, which passed through this city on Sunday, was approached in one of our principal hotels, and enthusiastically addressed by a gentleman:—"Colonel —, I heartily congratulate you upon this service upon which you have entered." "May I inquire what your politics are?" responded the Colonel. "I am a republican," replied the other. "Know then, sir," continued the Colonel, "that I permit myself to receive the congratulations of no member of the infamous party, to whose incendiary are attributable the calamities that overwhelm the country, unless he himself willing to volunteer in suppressing the movements he has helped to instigate. Volunteer with me, sir, and if there is any fighting to be done, you shall have a chance to grease the gates of hell in short order. Yes, sir, and when we have put down this atrocious secession heresy, I am willing to return and aid in cutting from their pulpits the white cravat soundreals who have been disturbing the tranquility of the republic for so many years."

We have seen no better fighting-material, it remarked, than is contained in this same —— regiment, to which Lieutenant Col. — belongs.

Nearly all the Volunteers from Bradford, Tioga, Potter and Susquehanna counties, have returned from Harrisburg to their homes—refusing to enlist for three years. This does not speak very favorably of the influence of such ponderous Republicans as Jessup and Graw. These counties boasted of their fifteen thousand semi-military Wide-Awakes last fall, and, all told, have only part of two volunteer companies now in camp—numbering a little less than one hundred men.

The *Evening Post* thinks that secession will "put down" at the cost of two hundred millions. Why, the loss to the North in stoppage of business, fall in value of personal and real property, additional taxation for war purposes, and voluntary contributions of money, labor and services has already far exceeded two hundred millions—and the war is not commenced.—*Brooklyn City News.*

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

From the *Journal of Commerce*.

The Freedom of an American.

Inter arma silent leger, the ancient maxim, may be translated freely but correctly as to its significance,—in war times, laws are silent. Unquestionably this truth indicates the danger of war to any nation.

Nor can it be doubted that at the present moment the danger before the United States is not so much from the Southern rebellion, as from the tendency to disregard all laws on the part of the Northern people. For, if the only hope before us is to crush the South by a war of conquest, that can perhaps be done.

It may cost millions of treasure, and more

blood than would serve to drown the originators of the conflict, but after years of agony the nation will come out poor, weak, shattered, to commence again a feeble existence among the nations of the world, and endeavor to restore in time its weakened energies.

But in the contempt for law, in the mal-

contents to disregard all law for the pur-

pose of carrying on the war, the patriot and

statesman sees an infinitely worse danger to

the Republic than in the war itself.

In the cause of our national existence we

have arrived at a point where the Adminis-

tration has determined upon a forcible sup-

pression of an organized attempt at revolu-

tion; and as we have heretofore said we

again say, that it is the duty of all citizens

to sustain the government in the course

it has adopted.

But, sustaining the government is one

thing, and approving and adopting every

measure and opinion that the Adminis-

tration or the mad prosses of the Adminis-

tration party choose to adopt, is another thing;

and we trust that is not an American

citizen so cowardly as to yield to the de-

mands which so many of the presses North

and South make for the latter doctrine.

We, citizens, in our own proper persons, are

the government of the United States. We

are the responsible sovereigns. Every man

not only had the right, but is bound to have

and express opinions as to the policy of the

government. Every public man, editor,

or citizen of influence, is bound to exer-

cise his whole power to control, modify,

and direct the policy of the government.

With the execution of the policy, the private

citizen has nothing to do. With the pro-

perty of the policy he has every thing to do.

Here then is the imminent danger to

American liberty. The Adminis-

tration presses in New York for four weeks past

have demanded daily and twice a day the

suppression of the laws—the allegation of

the citizen's right of joining in the govern-

ment. They have defied the crime of trea-

son to be the expression of an opinion con-

trary to the view of the Adminis-

tration. They have advocated the suppression by

mob, of every attempt to express such opin-

ions in public. They have shamelessly con-

demned brutal and lawless attacks on in-

dividuals who have expressed such opinions.

Let us look this matter straight in the

face and take the very strongest ca-e. The

South is in a state of rebellion. The rebels

that they have been wronged, and that they have a right to secede. This right of secession is a question which every American citizen not only may discuss, but on which it is his duty to have an opinion.

It has been for years discussed in Congress

and in public halls, North and South; and

no one ever dreamed that an American citizen had not the right to advocate the

doctrine of the supreme government of a State to

the people. We have never believed it. We

do not now believe it. But God forbid that

we should ever have thought of seizing

our neighbor by the throat because he did

believe it and said so.

Judge Story in his commentary on this clause of the Constitution says: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Who is to decide when the public safety requires a suspension of the privilege of this writ? All authorities concur in the opinion that none other than the Legislative power can do so. Judge Story in his commentary on this clause of the Constitution says: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Who is to decide when the public safety requires a suspension of the privilege of this writ? All authorities concur in the opinion that none other than the Legislative power can do so. Judge Story in his commentary on this clause of the Constitution says: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Who is to decide when the public safety requires a suspension of the privilege of this writ? All authorities concur in the opinion that none other than the Legislative power can do so. Judge Story in his commentary on this clause of the Constitution says: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Who is to decide when the public safety requires a suspension of the privilege of this writ? All authorities concur in the opinion that none other than the Legislative power can do so. Judge Story in his commentary on this clause of the Constitution says: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Who is to decide when the public safety requires a suspension of the privilege of this writ? All authorities concur in the opinion that none other than the Legislative power can do so. Judge Story in his commentary on this clause of the Constitution says: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Who is to decide when the public safety requires a suspension of the privilege of this writ? All authorities concur in the opinion that none other than the Legislative power can do so. Judge Story in his commentary on this clause of the Constitution says: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Who is to decide when the public safety requires a suspension of the privilege of this writ? All authorities concur in the opinion that none other than the Legislative power can do so. Judge Story in his commentary on this clause of the Constitution says: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Who is to decide when the public safety requires a suspension of the privilege of this writ? All authorities concur in the opinion that none other than the Legislative power can do so. Judge Story in his commentary on this clause of the Constitution says: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Who is to decide when the public safety requires a suspension of the privilege of this writ? All authorities concur in the opinion that none other than the Legislative power can do so

STIRRING WAR NEWS.

Skirmish at Fairfax Court-House—United States and Confederate Troops Killed—Prisoners Captured.

We copy the following from the Washington Sunday Chronicle:

On Saturday morning, about three o'clock, a skirmish took place at Fairfax Court house, in which Lieut. Tompkins, U. S. cavalry, had his horse twice shot under him. Two of his men were killed. Twenty-seven of the enemy were killed, and five taken prisoners, who have been brought to this city.

The particulars are these:—Company B, Second U. S. cavalry, forty-seven privates, Lieut. Tompkins, commanding, with Second Lieut. Gordon and Quartermaster Farng, Assistant Quartermaster Cary and Adjutant Frank, of the New York fifth, were reconnoitering near Fairfax Court-house, when they were fired upon by two pickets, one of whom they captured. The cavalry company then charged into the village from the south side, and were fired on from the Union hotel, (formerly kept by James Jackson, who killed Ellsworth.)

The man firing them was instantly shot down. The cavalry then charged down through the village's principal street, and were fired on from many houses, and from platoons behind fences. Having passed thus to the end of the village, they wheeled about and instantly charged back, and were then met by two considerable detachments with a field piece. Turning, they cut through a third detachment in the rear, and left the village, bringing with them five prisoners, and killing during the engagement twenty-seven men.

Two of the U. S. cavalry are killed, two are missing, and Assistant Quartermaster Cary, (of the New York fifth,) was wounded in the foot.

Lieut. Tompkins had two horses shot under him, the last one falling on his leg, inflicting it slightly. The wounded are under the care of Drs. Hause and Roosa, of the New York fifth.

Further Postscripts of the Action at Fairfax—Only Confederates Killed.—At 6 o'clock, June 1.—A loyal citizen of Washington, named Williams, who had been imprisoned for four days at Richmond recently as a spy, charged to be at Fairfax Court-House last night.

From his statement it appears that the only one killed in the Confederate camp was Capt. John Q. Marr, of the Warrenton Rifles. He heard the federal troops coming up, and ordered them to halt. They replied that they were Capt. Powell's cavalry company. The captain ordered his men to arms, when the dragoons fired a volley and killed the captain instantly.

The Confederates rushed out in madness and disorder and fired on the cavalry at random. The cavalry charged and having fired three volleys retreated. The Confederates pursued them some distance and subsequently returned to camp with two sabre-guns as prisoners, with their horses. Williams says it is certain the reports of killed published in the Washington papers is a great exaggeration.

At roll-call this morning fifteen of the Confederates did not answer to their names, but their absence was accounted for by there being a number of pickets on duty. During the skirmish, messengers were sent to Centreville where there are two thousand South Carolina troops, it being supposed that the Dragoons were but the advanced guard of the grand army. Extra Fully Smith figured in the fight. The Colonel in command of the Confederates was wounded.

A heavy rain commenced falling here this evening. There are no anticipations of any attack in this quarter to-night—the campaign for the present being confined to guerrilla warfare.

Account of Lieut. Tompkins.—Lieut. Tompkins, who is a graduate of West Point, and has seen service in Texas and California, makes the following statement in relation to the skirmish:

The picket guard consisted of three men. One was taken prisoner, and Lieut. Tompkins said he would hang him if he did not tell correctly the number of soldiers at Fairfax. He said there were about one hundred and fifty of the outside. He is one of the prisoners now at the navy yard.

The court house street turns at right angles to the road. As our men rode round the corner a squadron of cavalry was seen drawn up in line across the street. A charge was sounded, and the line was broken, one man sweeping on. A company of infantry next appeared, drawn up on a cross street. It was charged and broken. The dragoons turned and made a third charge, when they struck a road which took them twenty-two miles to Vienna; thence they rode home.

During the whole time of their presence in the village there was constant firing from windows and doors. Doors would open time enough for the discharge of a musket and then close. The dragoons fired many shots into houses.

A Skirmish at Arlington Mills—A Zouave Killed.

Alexandria, June 1, 9 P.M.—The following are the particulars in regard to last night's doings on this side the Potomac.

Shortly before midnight a skirmish took place at Arlington Mills, between a company of Zouaves and Capt. Roth's company E of the Michigan regiment, and a scouting party of nine Virginians. The Zouaves had just arrived to relieve the Michiganders, and posted their sentinels, when the Virginians attacked them. The federal troops drove them away, but in the conflict one Zouave was killed and one wounded.

It was supposed that one of the confederates was killed or wounded, but he was carried off by his comrades in their retreat. The Confederates retired to the woods during the night, and in the morning took themselves off in a hand-car. The federalists endeavored to pursue them, but without success.

An employee of the mills, named Mortimer, was shot early in the evening by the same scouting party.

Movements in Alexandria.

Alexandria, June 1.—Michiganans and Zouaves are busily engaged in throwing up earthworks. They will soon have a very strong fortification finished, which, in case of an advance movement by federal troops, will serve as an important protection in case of a retreat.

An advance from this point at present does not seem feasible, as the occupation of more interior points would only serve to weaken the position of the federal forces.

The strengthening of this post as a protection to any movement that may be made via Harper's Ferry, seems more probably to be the purpose of the government.

There is but one telegraph instrument in this city, which is mostly occupied in government business.

The earnest hope entertained by many in the North that secession would dwindle away before the United States forces, and largely raise its head, is not realized by interviews with some of the prominent citizens, who express their grievances in the strongest language.

The officers in command of the United States troops here exert themselves to the utmost to create a better feeling, and with partial success. The experience gained from this occupation will doubtless lead to great discrimination in the future selection of troops for this purpose. Col. Stone while in command here gained great favor among the citizens, for his efforts to subdue some unruly spirits among the military, whose conduct had a very injurious effect on the successful dissemination of Union principles.

There are many unsatisfactory rumors about with reference to the movements of Gen. Lee.

From the *Chambersburg Spect.*, June 5th:

Horrible Occurrence.

On Saturday afternoon a number of soldiers, from different companies, collected in that disreputable quarter of our town, known as Wolf's town, and for some cause, that we have not been able to clearly ascertain, made an attack upon a house occupied by a colored man named Frank Jones.—

The windows of the house were broken in, the doors forced open, the toves upset and the colored man and his wife knocked down. In the struggle Jones discharged a gun, the contents of which wounded two of the soldiers in the legs. The cry was then raised to "kill the nigger" and he immediately fled from the house, going out of the back-door and crossing the lot in the direction of West Market-street. When his flight was discovered a Lieutenant in one of the Pittsburg companies, attached to the Seventh Regiment, who had arrived on the ground, called out for "six good men" to follow him, and led off in pursuit of the negro. The soldiers pursued the man to the residence of George Eyster, Esq., on Federal Hill, where they found him concealed in the kitchen chimney. They dragged him from the chimney, but assured the wife of the house, Mr. Eyster not being at home, that they would do him no harm, but they intended only taking him to jail. "We first arrest Jones," they said.

They brought him down the yard until near the gate, at the head of the house, where they met by the front door, and who had given chase from Wolf's town, who ordered the men who had hold of Jones to stand by, while he instantly discharged his revolver into him, the first ball striking him in the heart of the body. Jones then struck and fled for the house when four other shots were fired at him from the same pistol, rapid successively, the last striking him in the back. While this was going on one of the soldiers was leading him over the shoulder of his right arm, inflicting a severe wound, when a third ball struck him in the head. He lay a long time, doing, while the Lieutenant and the soldiers stood around him and would not permit any one to afford him any relief.

A large and excited crowd soon collected at the spot and threats were very freely made to burn the body, quarter it, &c. Several shots, one of which accidentally struck a soldier in the right arm, inflicting a severe wound, were fired at the dead body. Mr. Eyster upon whose property the body lay, and who is Prosecuting Attorney for the county, obtained a company of soldiers from Gen. Williams to keep down further disturbance and have the body removed. This company was marched to the spot, where the body lay but through the order of a commanding officer, we marched back and the body suffered to remain on the ground exposed to further mutilation. Mr. Eyster then, with the assistance of some citizens, removed the body to the jail and had it led up. "Squire Hammond summoned a Jury of Inquest and a post-mortem examination of the body ordered to be made." This duty was assigned to Drs. Hamilton and Boyle, who on Sunday morning made a thorough dissection of the body at the jail, and before the Jury of Inquest dissected the manner, extent and character of the wound on the body. It appears from their testimony that there were twenty wounds in all, six being fatal. The body was laid out in suitable gray clothing, placed in a cabin, and sent home to the family of the deceased, who had it buried on Monday afternoon.

The soldiers wounded by Jones are in the

Hospitals of their respective regiments, and their injuries, though severe, are not fatal.

The soldier, accidentally shot, is doing well.

We understand the following of the jury impaneled for the inquest in the killing of Jones:

One has already been arrested and was in the hands of the proper officers for the arrest of the other party implicated.

We purpose to make no particular notice, or nothing can be done that would exonerate the public mind against the parties involved in the killing of Jones, as the matter will admit of a legal investigation, and the accused will be dealt with as public opinion, but as justice may determine.

The particulars of the affair, so we have given them above, are mainly derived from the evidence taken before the County's jury.

A Battle in Western Virginia.

Kerssman Read by the Union—Colonel Kelley Killed—Fifteen Southerners Killed—Garrison, James—Two columns of troops commanded by Col. Kelley of the 1st Virginia Union volunteers of Wheeling and Col. Crittenden of Indiana, left Grafton early this morning, and after marching 20 miles through a drenching rain, surprised a party of two thousand Confederate troopers at Philippi, West Virginia, a town in Barboursville county, on Teaser Valley river.

The surprise was complete, the Confederates fleeing and leaving fifteen dead bodies on the field. The Union troops captured a large amount of arms, horses, ammunition, provisions and camp equipage.

At the last attack the federal troops were

500 men put out of the Gadsden, and there will probably be many of them taken prisoners.

Col. Kelley was mortally wounded and died.

Washington, June 3.—General Scott received a despatch to-night from Gen. McLean, commanding the department of the Ohio, announcing that a part of the command of General Morris last night advanced from Grafton, during a heavy rain, and surprised the secession camp near Philippi, about two thousand strong.

They were effectually put to route and a number of them killed. A large quantity of arms and munitions and a number of horses, which the secessionists left in their alarm, fell into the hands of the federal troops.

They retreated further into Virginia, Col. Kelley was mortally wounded.

Cincinnati, June 4.—Col. Kelley, who was wounded in the action at Philippi, is not dead as reported last night. He was severely wounded in the breast, but the ball has been extracted and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Latest From Old Point Comfort.

Engagement at Nauset River—The Harriet Lane Drove Off—The Steamer Gouverneur, Capt. Pierson, arrived yesterday morning from Old Point Comfort, and brought intelligence of another attack on a Virginia Battery.

On Wednesday morning the U. S. cutter Harriet Lane, Capt. Faunee, appeared off the mouth of Nauset river, directly opposite the Federal forces on Newport News point, and shortly after 4 o'clock began an attack on a battery erected by the Virginians at the mouth of the Nauset river. She first fired her largest gun, which was plainly seen from the porch of the Hygeia Hotel, at Old Point.

The distance from Old Point to the position of the Harriet Lane was about eight miles, but the booming of the gun at gunnery was heard by all.

Immediately after her first fire the battery responded, and the firing was regularly kept up on both sides for a half hour, then the Harriet Lane drove off. But one of the guns of the Harriet Lane, it is said, could reach the battery, while those of the latter had a range beyond her position, and were fired with remarkable precision. After the cutter withdrew, she steamed out to Hampton Roads and anchored near the Cumberland. Information derived from those on board the Cumberland stated that one man was mortally and three were seriously wounded on board the cutter.

The meaning of it is just this, that the State

Administration has become so infamously corrupt, that no decent man can, for a moment, give it countenance. We have been told of transactions committed by the Administration and its hangers-on that would put the prince of darkness to the blush.

Judge Pritchard is, we believe, an honest man, and of course could not remain in an administration which he knew to be corrupt and dishonest. We last fall warned the people against voting for Clegg, and predicted the very state of affairs we now behold. We told them then that notwithstanding the professions of loyalty and honor of those who had a hand in the plot, it is now contemplated that no such levy is now contemplated.

Ex-President Buchanan has so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to leave his room.

Gen. John J. Crittenden has consented to run for Congress in the Lexington District.

Gen. Gen. Twiggs has been put in command of the military department of Louisiana.

The Montgomery Post says that a portion of the troops at Pensacola have been ordered away, and that there is at present little apprehension of a fight.

Ex-Gov. Pratt of Maryland, was arrested at Annapolis on Friday week on the charge of Treason, and was taken to Washington.

The Louisville Journal states that well attended Union meetings have been privately held at Nashville.

The same paper states that Col. Anderson will take no military command in Kentucky, but is to go to the mountains of Pennsylvania on account of his failing health.

Rather Expensive.—The New York Times estimates the expense of the war at a million of dollars a day. Congress will have to authorize a loan of a hundred millions to last until the meeting of Congress in December, when another hundred millions or two will be necessary. United States securities are now 15 per cent, below par. Very little has been done with the money.

The Franklin Home Troop, Capt. Farngate Ditch, and the Monmouth Home Troop, Capt. John Horner, visited our town on Saturday afternoon last. They drilled several hours in the Diamond and through the streets, showing a highly creditable degree of proficiency, especially when their recent organization is considered. They will soon be "hard to beat" in horse soldierly. We hope they will again visit us, soon and frequently.

The Gettysburg Zouaves, Capt. Schawaltz, also made their appearance in the Diamond, in their usual fatigues uniform and caps, looking brightly as new dollars. They exercised for several hours, going through their usual manevres with precision and drill, demonstrating that the members are drilling with spirit and energy to perfect themselves. The spectators at one time numbered probably a thousand, were highly gratified with the manevres of the Troops and Zouaves.

There are many unsatisfactory rumors about with reference to the movements of Gen. Lee.

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The windows of the house were broken in, the doors forced open, the toves upset and the colored man and his wife knocked down.

In the struggle Jones discharged a gun, the contents of which wounded two of the soldiers in the legs.

The cry was then raised to "kill the nigger" and he immediately fled from the house, going out of the back-door and crossing the lot in the direction of West Market-street. When his flight was discovered a Lieutenant in one of the Pittsburg companies, attached to the Seventh Regiment, who had arrived on the ground, called out for "six good men" to follow him, and led off in pursuit of the negro. The soldiers pursued the man to the residence of George Eyster, Esq., on Federal Hill, where they found him concealed in the kitchen chimney. They dragged him from the chimney, but assured the wife of the house, Mr. Eyster not being at home, that they would do him no harm, but they intended only taking him to jail.

"We first arrest Jones," they said.

They brought him down the yard until near the gate, at the head of the house, where they met by the front door, and who had given chase from Wolf's town, who ordered the men who had hold of Jones to stand by, while he instantly discharged his revolver into him, the first ball striking him in the heart of the body.

He lay a long time, doing, while the Lieutenant and the soldiers stood around him and would not permit any one to afford him any relief.

A large and excited crowd soon collected at the spot and threats were very freely made to burn the body, quarter it, &c.

Several shots, one of which accidentally shot a soldier in the right arm, inflicting a severe wound, were fired at the dead body.

He was led up to the body and had no bid-

den, and the soldiers who had hold of the body

left it.

It was seen to fall, but was dragged off before the guard could overtake them. They were tracked by the blood on the ground this morning to a boiling of two or three houses they would make good provender for crying babies, if properly sugaried. But there seems to be a bright side to every picture, be it ever so dark, for in the midst of murrain, a wagon load of provisions arrived from the good citizens of Shippensburg and its vicinity, also one from Green castle, consisting of butter, bread and vegetables, with milk by the barrel—for which we believe every soldier fell thankful.

At the scene, some six miles from Camp.

The crackrs were as large as

any pewter plate you ever saw, made out of

the last grindings of the cob, and in the

absence of a lax brake, dear help the poor

soldier who is minus a few teeth.

There is a great deal of mud, some

water, and a great deal of mud.

There is a great deal of mud, some

water, and a great deal of mud.

There is a great deal of mud, some

water, and a great deal of mud.

The Democratic papers of the whole country are studded with indignant denunciations of the mob spirit inaugurated by the radical Republican press. Nothing has done more to revive the Democratic zeal than these very mobs, which have tried to beat down freedom of speech and freedom of the press.—Wayne Co. Herald.

Special Notices.

SANDS & BERNER'S Store is well worth the visit just at this time. We doubt whether even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Goods can be found. Their large room is filled of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plated Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line, also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—Sir JAMES CLARKER'S CELEBRATED PAINLESS PILLS.—Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, & Co., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This remarkable medicine is unequalled in the cure of all the most painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies, it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CARTERS.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Ailments,

Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight

exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Headaches and White, these Pills will effect a cure when

all other means have failed; and although a

powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel,

antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each

package, which should be carefully preserved.

One Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, (late L. C. Baldwin & Co.)

1 N. B.—33 60 and 6 post-chaise trips enclosed

to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle,

containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

June 11, '61. Tyron.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—A Quæry. Why

will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a bad but con-

pulsive fever for the numerous diseases

which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact the

whole human system. Until Dr. Green dis-

covers the Oxygenated Bitters, medical science

was at fault and had exhausted itself in fruit-

less efforts to cure this disease. The Dyspep-

tic must suffer no longer with a disease that is

always painful, and frequently a fatal affliction.

THIS unique and peculiar compound will as-

certainly cure the disease as the disease exists.

Had it not this power, such testimony as fol-

lows would not be given in its favor:

DISSPEPSIA, READ!

Asbury, Oct. 6, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & CO.—

Gents.—Nine years ago I was so much re-

duced in strength as to be unable to attend to

the common duties of my household, and suf-

fered from a complication of diseases that truly

rendered life a burden. I resorted to various

physicians of the day, but with little relief,

and my health was gradually beyond the

possibility of cure; but at this juncture I made

use of the Oxygenated Bitters, and so rapidly

did I recover that the effect was wonderful. My

physician's distrust of the medicine gave place

to the greatest confidence in it. After a life

of years, I now remain in the enjoyment of good

health, and have found the Bitters a sovereign

antidote for the various symptoms which arise from constitutional derangements.

I have since recommended them to several of

my friends, with uniform and satisfactory

results.

CATHARINE RAYMOND.

• FROM REV. X. N. BEERS.

An influential and highly respectable Clergy-

man, lately a resident of Bath, N. Y.

BATH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston—

One year ago last summer and autumn, I

was very much afflicted with Dyspepsia, from

which I found complete relief by taking the

Oxygenated Bitters. I have been confident

in them as a remedy for that disagreeable

complaint. Yours, with much regard,

N. X. REED, Pastor M. E. Church,

Lawrenceville, Pa.

• Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO.

Boston and for sale by A. D. BAUDLER, GENE-

VE, & B. H. NEW YORK SPRINGS; Wm. WOLF,

East Berlin; Solomon Christopher, Hampton;

Jacob Fuchsler, Manlius; D. E. Hollinger,

Albion; M. Stander, New Oxford; John

Milner, Littleton; and by dealers everywhere,

May 27, 1861. 4.

• GREAT DISCOVERY!—Anæsthetic, bath

by ade practitioners and analytic analysis,

have demonstrated the great value of Prof. Dr.

Grath's beautiful combination, called "ELEC-

TRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain;

But the people themselves are rendering their

verdict in a manner both unmistakable and

satisfactory. More than two million bottles

have been sold in a very short time—a great

proportion of those who heard others recom-

med it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid

discovery is everywhere acknowledged, and

nothing like it was ever before prepared.

The only genuine Electric Oil! Prof. Dr. Grath's, which is to be had at all the re-

putable Druggists in the United States, and

at wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's

price of the Agent. Price 25 cents, 70 cents,

and \$1 per bottle, 117 S. Sub street, Phila-

delphia, Principal Depot.

May 27, 1861. 4.

• TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, hav-

ing been restored to health in a few weeks by a

very simple remedy, after having suffered several

years with severe long affection, and that dread

disease, Consumption—is anxious to make

known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of

the prescription used (free of charge) with the

directions for preparing and using the same,

which they will find a sure Cure for Consump-

tive, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object

of the advertiser in sending the prescription is

to benefit the afflicted, and spread information

which he conceives to be invaluable, and he

hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it

will cost them nothing, and may prove a bles-

sing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please

address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings county,

Oct. 22, 1860. 4.

• THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour.....5 12 to 5 60

Wheat.....3 25

White Wheat.....1 20 to 1 25

Red Wheat.....1 12 to 1 15

Corn.....50

Rye.....60

Oats.....28

Buckwheat.....45

Clover Seed.....4 60 to 4 25

Timothy Seed.....1 75 to 2 00

Flax Seed.....1 15

Flax Seed.....6 50

Flax Seed.....1 00

Blaister ground, per bag.....6 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour.....5 60 to 5 62

Wheat.....1 30 to 1 68

Rye.....5 00

Corn.....65

Oats.....25

Buckwheat.....4 50 to 4 75

Timothy Seed.....2 50 to 2 75

Red Clover, per bushel.....7 50 to 10 00

Rye, per bushel.....6 00 to 6 75

Hay, per bushel.....13 00 to 17 00

Wheat, per bushel.....17 to 18

Guano, per ton.....62 00

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour.....5 12 to 5 60

Wheat.....1 20 to 1 25

Do. from stores.....1 15 to 1 20

Rye.....5 50

Corn.....50

Oats.....27

Clover Seed.....4 00

Timothy Seed.....1 50

Flax Seed.....6 50

Flax Seed.....1 00

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CAVE.

Wm. A. Duncan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-
west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg,
(Oct. 3, 1860.)

Edward B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and
promptly attend to all business entrusted
to him. He speaks the German language—
Office at the same place, in South Baltimore
street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly
opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west
of Buehler's drug and book store, Cham-
pionsburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR
PARENTS AND PERSONS, BOUNTY, Legal War-
rants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all
other claims against the Government at Wash-
ington, D. C.; also American Claims in England.
Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and
highest prices given. Agents engaged in col-
lecting warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other
western States. Apply to him personally
or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 23, '60.

J. J. Herron,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—
Office on Baltimore street, nearly oppo-
site Faustino Brothers' Store.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860.

J. C. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collec-
tions and all other business intrusted to
him with promptness. Office in the S. E.
corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by
Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1860.

Wm. B. McClellan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Mid-
dle street, one door west of the new
Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1860.

A. J. Cover,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to
collections and all other business intrusted to
him with promptness. Office between Faustino's
and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street,
Gettysburg, Pa.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
At his office one
door west of the
Lutheran church in
Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickering's
store, where those wishing to have any dental
operation performed are respectfully invited to
call. References: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P.
Krauth, D. D. Rev. H. L. Baugh, D. D., Rev.
Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. S. Stever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '60.

Adams County
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Incorporated March 13, 1851.
President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David McCreary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob
King, Andrew Heintzelman,
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Ja-
cob King, A. Heintzelman, P. McCurdy, Theo-
dore Marshall, S. Faustino, Wm. B. McClellan
Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abiel F. Gilt
John Wolford, H. A. Pickering, Abiel T. Wright
John Horner, G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D
McCreary, Andrew Polley, John Pickering, J. R.
Hersh.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, without any assessment, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1860.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING
—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHES, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY POWER taken in exchange for work at market prices.

Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '60.

Watches, Jewelry,

AND SILVER-WARE.—We would respect-
fully inform our friends, patrons and the
public, that we have now in Store and
offer WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest
cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and
other Jewelry made to order, at short notice.

All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to Re-
pairing Watches and Jewelry, of every descrip-
tion.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 Market St., South Side, Phila-
delphia, Mar. 11, 1861. 3m.

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid
assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES,
at their old established stand in Baltimore
street.

They have just returned from the Cities with
an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in
part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails,
Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools, of every de-
scription, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces
and Bits, Angors, Squares, Gauges, Hammers,
etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Hinges,
Hammers, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails,
etc., with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS such as Cloth, Canvas,
Brass, Zinc, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth,
Leather, Hobs, Spokes, Fellos, Bows,
Poles, Shats, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and
French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts,
Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of
Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKERS' TOOLS—a general as-
sortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large as-
sortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Alba-
nia and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Can-
dlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-
dles, Enamelled and Brass Knives, Pans, Tubs,
Packets, Glasses, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and
Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Sheet,
and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap
as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment,
such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and
Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and
Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffees,
Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dried Salt,
Lined, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine,
Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and
in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost
every article in the hardware, Coach Finding,
Shoe, Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith,
Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—
all of which they are determined to sell as low
as can be had.

JOEL B. DANNER,
JOEL B. DANNER,

Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860.

ENGLISH FAIRY CREAM, a very fine ar-
ticle, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

Geo. Fairchild, Secy.

Jan. 7, 1861. 1m.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

GOOD NEWS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED!

1000 Chances to Make Money!

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES,

JEWELRY

AND

Silver-Plated Ware,

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLATE,

35,000 AGENTS WANTED!

All persons desirous of securing an Agency
in this

NEW ENTERPRISE

Should send on their names at once, enclosing
a 5 cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by
return of mail

A PREMIUM

CATALOGUE,

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

RELATIVE TO THIS

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings,
direct all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

April 1, 1861.

1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received

a despatch that R. F. McILROY has just

opened a complete assortment of HATS AND

CAPS, including the latest full style Silk,
Linen, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats—

HATS for Spring and Summer, of beautiful

styles, embracing Straw, Leghorn and Panama,

Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and

Caps, which for neatness of finish and quality

surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this

place—all of which will be sold at astonishing

low prices for cash. Also, BOUTS AND

SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies'

Mountain Boots, Baskins, Gliders and Slippers.

GAITERS, ALL PAIR, AT 75 CENTS PER

PAIR. ALL in want of goods in my line are

especially invited to give me a call.

Come one! Come all!

And give me a friendly call,

For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices,

To overcome the unlooked for crisis.

April 2, 1861.

\$100,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND

WASHINGTON ZINC.

BUT THE BEST.

BUCK LEAD.

100 pounds will cover as much surface as 120

pounds of other White Lead.

BUCK LEAD,

is whiter and more brilliant than any other

known White Lead.

BUCK LEAD,

is superior to the finest English White Lead for

softness and beauty.

BUCK LEAD,

Every Body Should Buy Buck Lead.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,

is superior to any other Zinc in the world for

extreme whiteness and brilliancy.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,

is unrivaled for body or covering property, 50

pounds will do as much palavering as 75 pounds of other Zinc.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,

has no equal for durability, it wears twice as

long as other Zinc.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers,

TENTH and MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by DANNER & ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, Pa.

Oct. 10, 1860. 6m.

New Fall and Winter

CLOTHING, for Men and Boys, with every

article of wearing apparel in that line, to-
gether with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trucks,
Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols,
Revolvers, and a splendid article of the im-
proved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all
the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and
Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leg-
gings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes
and Fifes, and Pictures and Watches, together with
many other useful articles, all of which will be
sold VERY CHEAP. You ask where? Why,
at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good
and cheap goods. "That's the spot." The old
County Building, N. E. corner of the Diamond,
Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Insti-
tution established by special Endowment,

for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, a
certain sum of money to be paid to the

Association, and to be used for the

Relief of the Sick and Distressed, and to be used for

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the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, and to be used for